GEN. SHERIDAN'S MEMOIRS

Interesting Extracts from the Book Written by the Great Cavalry Leader.

Marching and Camping with His Men-His First Interview with Stanton-The Ride to Cedar Creek-Estimates of Lee and Grant.

. . The narrative of the civil war period does not advance far before the reader begins to understand the sources of Sheridan's popularity with his soldiers. Here is a paragraph from a chapter on the expedition to Booneville, showing the care he displayed for the bodily comfort of the men who followed him:

"Men who march, scout and fight, and suffer all the hardships that fall to the lot of soldiers in the field, in order to do vigorous work must have the best bodily sustenance and every comfort that can be provided. I knew from my experience on the frontier that my efforts in this direction would not only be appreciated, but requited by personal affection and gratitude; and, further, that such exertions would bring the best results to me. Whenever my authority would permit, I saved my command from need. less sacrifices and unnecessary toil; therefore, when hard or daring work was to be done, I expected the heartiest response, and always got it. Soldiers are averse to seeing their comrades killed without compensating results, and none realize more quickly than they the blundering that often takes place on the field of battle. They want some tangible indemnity for the loss of life, and as victory is an offset the value of which is manifest, it not only makes them content to shed their blood but also furnishes evidence of capacity in those who command them. My regiment had lost very few men since coming under my command, but it seemed, in the eyes of all who belonged to it, that casualties to the enemy and some slight successes for us had repaid every sacrifice, and in consequence I had gained not only their confidence as soldiers, but also their esteem and love as men, and to a degree far beyond what I then realized."

That the General himself learned what the severest hardship was may be seen in a paragraph from the account of the battle of Chickamauga. He was greatly depressed by the outcame on he sought rest as follows:

"I lay down at the foot of a tree, with my saddle for a pillow and saddle-blanket for a cover. Some soldiers near me, having built a are, were making conee, and I guess I must have been looking on wistfully, for in a little while they brought me a tin cup full of the coffee and a small piece of hard bread, which I relished keenly, it being the first food that had passed my lips since the night before. I was very tired, very hungry and much discouraged by what had taken place since morning. I had been obliged to fight my command under the most disadvantageous circumstances, disconnected, without supports, without even opportunity to form in line of battle, and at one time contending against four divisions of the enemy. In this battle of Chickamauga out of the effective strength of 4,000 bayonets I had lost 1,507 officers and men, including two brigade commanders. This was not satisfactory-indeed, it was most depressing-and then there was much confusion prevailing around Rossville, and this condition of things doubtless increasing my gloomy reflections, it did not seem to me that the outlook for the next day was at all auspicious unless the enemy was slow to improve his present advantage. Exhaustion soon quieted all forebodings, though, and I fell into a sound sleep, from which I was not aroused till day-

His earliest experiences in the far West and Southwest had been of a trying character. He had not been long out of college when he found himself obliged to make the best of life in the following circumstances:

"My furniture was very primitive-s chair or two, with about the same number of camp stools, a cot, and a rickety old bureau that I obtained in some way, not now remembered. My washatand consisted of a board about three feet long, resting on legs formed by driving sticks into the ground until they held it at about the proper height from the floor. This wash-stand was the most expensive piece of furniture I owned, the board having cost me \$3, and even then I obtained it as a favor, for lumber on the Rio Grande was so scarce in those days that to possess even the smallest quantity was to indulge in great luxury. Indeed, about all that reached the port was what came in the shape of bacon boxes, and the boards from these were reserved for coffins in which to bury our

Here is a pleasing bit of description of one phase of his life on the Mexican frontier: "We generally danced in a long hall on a hard dirt floor. The girls sat on one side of the hall, chaperoned by their mothers or some old duennas, and the men on the other. When, then, music struck up each man asked the lady whom his eyes had already selected to dance with him, and it was not etiquette for her to refuse, no engagements being allowed before the music began. When the dance, which was generally a long waltz, was over, he seated his partner and then went to a little counter at the end of the room and bought his dulcinea a plate of the candies and sweatmeats provided. Sometimes she accepted them, but most generally pointed to her duenna or chaperon behind, who held up her apron and caught the refreshments as they were slid into it from the plate. The greatest decorum was maintained at these dances, primitively as they were conducted; and in a region so completely cut off from the world their influence was undoubtedly beneficial to a considerable degree in softening the rough edges in a half-breed population."

An account of Hooker's engagement on Lookout Mountain by an eye-witness of it like Sheridan will interest many readers:

"At first, with good glasses, we could plainly see Hooker's troops driving the confederates up the face of the mountain. All were soon lost to view in the dense timber, but emerged again on the open ground, across which the confederates retreated at a lively pace, followed by the pursoing line, which was led by a color-bearer, who, far in advance, was bravely waving on his comrades. The gallantry of this man elicited much enthusiasm among us ail, but, as he was a conniderable distance ahead of his comrades. I expected to see his rashness punished at any moment by death or capture. He finally got quite near the retreating confederates, when suddenly they made a dash at him; but he was fully alive to such a move, and ran back, apparently uninjured, to his friends. About this time a small squad of men reached the top of Lookout, and planted the stars and stripes on its very crest. Just then a cloud settled down on the mountain, and a heavy bank of fog obscured the whole force. After the view was lost the sharp rattle of muskety continued some time, but, practically, the fight had been already won by Hooker's men, the enemy only holding on with a rear guard to assure his retreat across Chattanooga valley to Missionary Ridge."

When Sheridan was called to Washington to take command of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac the information, he says, at first "staggered" him, since he knew well the great responsibilities of the position, and had but slight acquaintance with military operations in Virginia. "Then, too," savs the General. "the higher officers of the Army of the Potomac were little known to me, so at the moment I felt loth to undergo the trials of the new position. Indeed, I know not a soul in Washington except General Grant and General Halleck, and stem but slightly, and no one in General Meade's army from the commanding general down, except a few officers in the lower grades, hardly any of whom I had seen since graduation at the military academy." His departure from Chattanooga and the regrets he had are referred to

as follows: "When I took the train at the station the whole command was collected on the billsides around to see me off. They had assembled spontaneously, officers and men, and as the cars moved out from Chattangoga they waved me farewell with demonstrations of affection. A parting from such friends was indeed to be regretted. They had never given me any trouble nor done anything that could bring aught but honor to themselves. I had confidence in them. and I believe they had in me. They were ever steady whether in victory or misfortune, and as I tried always to be with them to put them into the hottest fire if good could be gained or gave them from unnecessary loss as occasion required, they amply repaid all my care and anxiety cou ageously and readily, meeting all

demands in every emergency that arose." Reaching Washington, he stopped at Willard's Hotel, where were staying many officers of the Army of the Potomac, to all of whom he was an entire stranger. "I cannot now recall." he says, "that I met a single individual whom I had ever before known." It was necessary for him at once to see the creat War Secretary Stanton. How formidable this interview was

to him the following will show: "During the ceremony of introduction I could feel that Mr. Stanton was eyeing me closely and searchingly, endeavoring to form some estimate | well-ordered military mind. He guided every of one about whom he knew absolutely nothing. subordinate then, and in the last days of the the manufacture of beer under what is known and whose career probably had never been called to his attention until General Grant decided to superiority of intellect which have left an imorder me East after my name had been sug- press so distinct as to exhibit his great persongested by General Halleck in an interview that the two generals had with Mr. Lincoln. I was rather young in appearance-looking even under than over thirty-three years-but five feet five inches in height, and thin almost to emaciation, weigning only 115 pounds. If I had ever possessed any self-assertion in manner or speach it certainly vanished in the presence of Rienzi, of which, by the way, a full-page por-

time was the synonym of all that was cold and formal. I never learned what Mr. Stanton's first impressions of me were, and his guarded and rather calculating manner gave at this time no intimations that they were either favorable or unfavorable, but his frequent commendation in after years indicated that I gained his good will before the close of the war, if not when I first came to his notice; and a more intimate association convinced me that the cold and cruel characteristics popularly ascribed to him were more mythical than real.'

After he had gone to the front in the Shenandoah valley the following pathetic personal in-

"Among the prisoners was a tall and fine-looking officer, much worn with hunger and fatigue. The moment I saw him I recognized him as a former comrade, George W. Carr, with whom I had served in Washington Territory. He was in those days a lieutenant in the Ninth Infantry, and was one of the officers who superin-tended the execution of the nine Indians at the cascades of the Columbia in 1856. Carr was very much emaciated, and greatly discouraged by the turn events had recently taken. For old acquaintance sake I gave him plenty to eat and kept him in comfort at my headquarters until the next batch of prisoners was sent to the rear, when he went with them. He had resigned from the regular army at the commencement of hos-tilities, and, full of high anticipations, cast his lot with the Confederacy, but when he fell into our hands, his bright dreams having been dispelled by the barsh realities of war, he appeared to think that for him there was no future."

Most readers will turn very speedily to the account of General Sheridan's famous ride to

Cedar Creek and the turning of the tide of battle which ensued. It is an extended and careful narrative set down with the utmost simplicity and true soldierly modesty. Here is a long ex-tract taking up the story at the General's return from Washington to Winchester, where he passed the night of the 18th of October. "Toward 6 o'clock the morning of the 19th the

officer on picket duty at Winchester came to my room, I being yet in bed, and reported artillery firing from the direction of Cedar Creek. I asked him if the firing was continuous or only desultory, to which he replied that it was not a sustained fire, but rather irregular and fitful. I remarked: 'It's all right; Grover has gone out this morning to make an reconnoisance, and he is merely feeling the enemy.' I tried to go to sleep again, but grew so restless that I could not, and soon got up and dressed myself. A little later the picket officer came back and reported that the firing, which could be distinctly heard from his line on the heights ouside of Winchester, was still going on. I asked him if it sounded like a battle, and as he again said that it did not, I still inferred that the cannonading was caused by Grover's division banging away at the enemy simply to find out what he was up to. However, I went down stairs and requested that breakfast be burried up, and at the same time ordered the horses to be saddled and in readiness, for I concluded to go to the front before any further examinations were made in regard to the defensive line. We mounted our horses between 8:30 and 9 o'clock, and as we were proceeding up the street which leads directly through Winchester from the Logan residence, where Edwards was quartered, to the valley pike, I noticed that there were many women in the windows and doors of the houses, who kept shaking their skirts at us and who were otherwise markedly insolent in their demeanor, but supposing this conduct to be instigated by their well-known and perhaps natural prejudices, I ascribed to it no unusual significance. On reaching the edge of the town I halted a moment, and then heard quite distinetly the sound of artillery firing in an unceasing roar. Concluding from this that a battle was in progress I now felt confident that the women along the street had received intelligence from the battle-field by the 'grapevine telegraph,' and were in raptures over some good news, while I as yet was utterly ignorant of the actual situation. Moving on, I put my head down toward the pommel of my saddle and listened intently, trying to locate and interpret the sound, continuing in this position till we had crossed Mill creek, about half a mile from Winchester. The results of my efforts in the interval was the conviction that the travel of the sound was increasing too rapidly to be accounted for by my own rate of motion, and that therefore my army must be falling back. At Mill creek my escort fell in behind, and we were going ahead at a regular pace, when, just as we had made the crest of the rise beyond the stream, there burst upon our view the appalling spectacle of a panie-stricken army, hundreds of slightly wounded men, throngs of others unhurt, but utterly demoralized, and baggage wagons by the score, all pressing to the rear in hopeless confusion, telling only too plainly that a disaster had occurred at the front. On accosting some of the fugitives, they assured me that the army was broken up, in full retreat, and that all was lost. All this with a manner true to that peculiar indifference that takes possession of papic-stricken men. I was greatly disturbed by the sight, but at once sent word to Colonel Edwards, commanding the brigade in Winchester, to stretch his troops across the valley near Mill creek and stop all fugitives, directing also that the transportstion be passed through and parked on the north side of town. As I continued at a walk a few hundred yards further, thinking all the time of Longstreet's telegram to Early: 'Be ready when I join you and we will crush Sheridan,' and I was fixing in my mind what I should do. My first thought was to stop the army in the suburb of Winchester as it came back, form a new line, and fight there; but as the situation was more maturely considered, a better conception prevailed. I was sure the troops had confidence in me, for heretofore we had been successful; and as at other times they had seen me present at the slightest sign of

done hitherto." From the account of the surrender of Lee, room must be made for a few paragraphs. And first, the following curious misunders; anding on

trouble or distress. I felt that I ought to try now

to restore their broken ranks, or, failing in that,

to share their fate because of what they had

the arrival of himself and staff: "We traveled to safety down this depression to its mouth, and thence by a gentle ascent approached the court-house. I was in advance, followed by a sergeant carrying my battle-flag. When I got within 150 yards of the enemy's line, which was immediately in front of the court-house, some of the confederates leveled their pieces at us, and I again halted. Their officers kept their men from firing, however, but meanwhile a single-handed contest had begun behind me, for on looking back I heard a confederate soldier demanding my battle-flag from the color-bearer, thinking no doubt that we were coming in as prisoners. The sergeant had drawn his saber and was about to cut the man down, but at a word from me he desisted and carried the flag back to my staff, his assailant quickly realizing that the boot was the other

Of Lee's character and abilities as a soldier,

"About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the terms of surrender were written out and accepted, and General Lee left the house, as he departed cordially shaking hands with General Grant A moment later he mounted hischunky gray horse and, lifting his hat as he passed out of the yard, rode off toward his army, his arrival there being announced to us by cheering, which, as it progressed, varying in loudness, told he was riding through the bivouae of the Army of Northern Virginia. The surrender of General Lee practically ended the war of the rebellion. For four years his army had been the mainstay of the Confederacy; and the marked ability with which he directed its operations is evidenced both by his frequent successes and the length of time he kept up the contest. Indeed, it may be said that till General Grant was matched against him, he never met an opponent he did not vanquish, for while it is true that defeat was inflicted on the confederates at Antietam and Gettysburg, yet the fruits of these victories were not gathered, for after each of these battles Les was left unmolested

till he had a chance to recuperate." And of Grant: "From the moment he set our armies in motion simultaneously-in the spring of 1864-it could be seen that we should be victorious ultimately, for though, on different lines, we were checked now and then, yet we were harassing the Confederacy at so many vital points that plainly it must yield to our blows. Against Lee's army, the forefront of the Confederacy, Grant pitted himself; and it may be said that the confederate commander was now, for the first time, overmatched, for against all his devices-the products of a mind fertile in defense -Grant brought to bear not only the wealth of expedient which had hitherto distinguished him, but also an imperturbable tenseity, particularly in the Wilderness and on the march to the James, without which the almost msurmountable obstacles of the campaign could not have been overcome. During it and in the siege of Petersburg he met with many disappointments-or several occasions the shortcomings of generals, when at the point of success, leading to wretched failures. But so far as he was concerned, the only apparent effect of these discomfitures was to make him all the more determined to discharge successfully the stopendous trust committed to his care, and to bring into play the manifold resources of his rebellion, with a fund of common sense and ality. When his military history is analyzed, after the lapse of years, it will show even more clearly than now that during these as well as in his previous campaigns he was the steadfast

turned." The General's account of his celebrated horse the imperious Secretary, whose name at the | trait is given, should be added to these extracts: | manded.

center about and on which everything else

"Shortly after this affair Capt. Archibald P. Campbell, of the Second Michigan Cavairy, presented me with the black horse called Rienzi, since made historical from having been ridden by me in many battles, conspicuously in the ride from Winchester to Cedar Creek, which has been celebrated in the poem by T. Buchanan Reed. This horse was of Morgan stock, and then about three years old. He was jet black, excepting three white fest, sixteen hands high, and strongly built, with great powers of endurance. He was so active that he could cover with ease five miles an hour at his natural walking gait. The gelding had been ridden very seidom, in fact. Campbell had been unaccustomed to riding till the war broke out, and, I think, felt some disinclination to mount the fiery colt. Campbell had an affection for him, however, that never waned, and would often come to my headquarters to see his favorite, the colt being cared for there by the regimental farrier, an old man named John Ashley, who had taken him in charge when leaving Michigan, and had been his groom ever since. Seeing that I liked the horse—I had ridden him on several occasions—Campbell presented him to me on one of these visits, and from that time till the close of the war I rode him almost continuously, on every campaign and battle in which I took part, without once finding him overcome by fatigue, though on many occasions his strength was severely tested by long marches and short rations. I never observed in him any vicious habit; a nervousness and restlessness and switching of the tail, when everything about him was repose, being the only indication that he might be untrustworthy. No one but a novice could be deceived by this, however, for the intelligence evinced in every feature, and his thoroughbred appearance, were so striking that any person accustomed to horses could not misunderstand such a noble animal. But Campbell thought otherwise, at least when the horse was to a certain degree yet untrained, and could not be persuaded to ride him; indeed, for more than a year after he was given me, Campbell still retained suspicions of his vicioneness, though, along with this mistrust, an undiminished af-fection. Although he was several times wounded, this horse escaped death in action; and living to a ripe old age, died in 1878, attended to the last with all the care and surrounded with every comfort due to the faithful service he had ren-

AN ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

Important Astronomical Event for Jan. 1-Mr. Serviss Tells How It Will Be Observed.

New York, Nov. 20 .- Mr. Garrett T. Serviss, the secretary of the American Astronomical Society, and well-known lecturer and writer on astronomy, was asked to-day what there was peculiar and interesting in the eclipse of the sun, which is to occur on the 1st of January next, and for the observation of which Harvard University has already fitted out a costly expedition

to go to the Pacific coast. "Well, in the first place," said Mr. Serviss "an eclipse of the sun is always in the highest degree interesting, because there is hardly any phenomenon of the heavens at once so startling, so beautiful and so awe-inspiring. This is perhaps not popularly understood, because the number of persons who have ever seen a solar eclipse is very small. Probably the majority of astronomers themselves have never seen one. You understand, of course, that I am speaking of a total eclipse; millions have seen partial eclipses. But in order to see a total eclipse you must be somewhere along a line only a few miles wide, from which the moon at the moment that it comes between the sun and the earth, will be exactly in line between the eye of the observer and the center of the sun. Then the moon for a few minutes will completely cover the sun, shutting off its light and heat so effectually that chickens go to roost, and the observers frequently shiver with the sudden lowering of the temperature of the air. Then, too, with startling suddenness, those great and mysterious banners of the sun, that the astronomers call the corona, are seen displayed in the sky around the hidden orb, like vast streamers and enormous spreading beams of nebulous light. Occasionally, with the naked eye, and always with the telescope, fiery red masses, like huge tongues of flame, may be seen projecting beyond

the black edge of the moon at various points around the border of the hidden sun. "Unfortunately, the line of totality, which is never the same for two eclipses, has a way of selecting remote regions of the earth to be favored with the wonderful and magnificent views that it has to offer, and on this occasion the United States is peculiarly favored in having even a part of the line running across its

"The path of the total eclipse, as it is technically called, will begin near the center of the group of the Aleutian islands, which stretch across from Alaska to Kamtschatka, and sweeping southward and eastward over the northern Pacific ocean will reach the continent a little north of San Francisco, It will continue on in a broad curve, turning northward, and crossing, Nevado, Idaho and Montana, will end far up in Canada, about half way between the Western end of Lake Superior and Hudson Bay. While only observers along this line will see the sun totally eclipsed a partial eclipse will be seen all over the United Stares. Here in New York the eclipse will be just beginning at sunset. The further west you go the better chance you will have to see it. "One reason why this eclipse possesses special interest is that since the last previous total eclipse that could be observed to advantage very great, and indeed astonishing, progress has been made in the art of astronomical photography. There is no greater mystery in the visible universe, perhaps, than the coronal streamers which I have already described as appearing around the sun when it is totally eclipsed. Of course, these strange phenomens are there all the time, but owing to the effect of the glare of sunlight in the earth's atmosphere they are invisible to us except during the very few minutes that the blazing face of the sun remains hidden by the opaque body of the moon. They were first generally recognized as belonging to the sun in 1868, and since then on every possible occasion astronomers have spared no pains nor expense to study them; going with cumbersome loads of instruments to every part of the world for that purpose. On this occasion astronomical photography will be applied with perhaps better hones of success than ever before. Not only will the corona be photographed as a whole, so as to retain accurate representations of its actual form for comparison with future eclipses, but many careful photographs will be made of the spectrum of the corons. You, of course, understand that the purpose of this is to arrive at a knowledge of the composition of the corona-what it consists of. There is a mystery about the composition of these banners of the sun that has never yet been solved. Some have regarded them as consisting of gaseous matter surrounding the sun, and being perhaps the product of ejection from it. Others have thought that they might be vast swarms of meteors, crowding thick about the sun and shining in its light, or perhaps something that might be likened to colossal dust clouds surrounding that tremendous solar engine to whose unceasing activity we owe the light, and heat, and vivific forces that make the earth habitable. It is hoped that a good deal of light will be thrown upon this question by the observations of the coming eclipse. Then again, the observers on this occasion will have the advantage of making their observations in a remarkably clear atmosphere, for there is no clearer air in the world than that of California, where the eclipse observers will go, and in addition they will place their instruments at a high altitude, some 2,000 feet above the sea, thus getting above much of the smoke and stir of this dim spot, the earth, The great advantage of a high altitude from which to make observations has long been recognized, and has been emphasized within the past year by the marvelous achievements of the great Lick telescope mounted on the summit of Mount Hamilton, in California. By the way, it is most unfortunate that the line of totality runs between 100 and 200 miles north of Mount Hamilton, and as it would be impracticable to use so large an instrument, it will be impossible for the astronomers to see this most interesting eclipse with the most powerful telescope in the world. But the Lick Observatory will send smaller instruments with observers to view the

in astronomical circles after this eclipse is over." Accounting and Damages Demanded. CHICAGO, Nov. 20.-Leonard Miller and Edmund Hoffman, the former of Bavaria and the latter of Germany, filed a bill in, the federal court against the consolidated Bunging-apparatus Company and George and Philip Bartholomae for an accounting as to profits arising from as the "Bunging-apparatus" process. plainants allege that they were the original patentees of the device in 1876 and 1877. They allege that through an error Philip and George Bartholomae, whom they appointed as agents in this country, had the patent issued in the name of George Bartholomae. The complainants litholomaes, who assigned it to the consolidated company, which ceased paving royalties in 1883.
An accounting and \$150,000 damages are de-

total phase of the eclipse, while the giant tele-

scope will only have a partial eclipse to exercise

its powers upon. Upon the whole, I feel sure

that we shall have some very interesting news

ENCAMPMENT AND LODGE

Two of the Most Prominent Bodies of State Odd-Fellows in Session Here.

Reports of Officers-Important Decisions Affecting the Interests of Members of the Craft-The Financial Situation.

Every part of Indiana was represented in the Grand Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, which held its annual session in Odd-fellows' Hall, yesterday forenoon. A. J. Milice, grand patriarch, presided, and all the grand officers were reported present. The first business transacted was the appointment of standing committees, the chairman of each being as follows: State of the order, C. P. Tuley, Bloomington; finance, C. B. Cooper, Anderson; grievances and appeals, J. B. Kenner, Huntington; subordinate constitution and laws, W. H. M. Cooper, Muncie; mileage and per diem, C. E. Palmer, Greensburg; redistricting the State, Frank A. Cunningham, Knightstown.

A resolution was then adopted allowing the representatives to the Grand Encampment mileage at the rate of four cents per mile, and \$2 per diem while attending the encampment. Special committees were appointed to prepare suitable memorials upon the death of several members during the last year, and after that the annual reports of the grand officers

The grand patriarch reported that the net increase in membership for the year ending June 30 was 817, exceeding that of last year by 213. The report referred to the death during the year of P. G. R. Thomas Underwood and P. G. R. D. W. LaFoliette, both of whom had been grand assistants in the work of Odd-feltowship. During the year De Kaib Encampment, No. 169, at Garrett, and Home Encampment, No. 170, at Middleton, had been instituted, and Cicero Encampment, at Tipton, and Wheeling Encampment, at Wheeling, had been revived. Fortynine delinquent encampments were reported

against sixty-four last year.

The important decisions rendered by the grand patriarch during the year were as follows: 1. The chief patriarch has no right to appoint a past-elective officer to fill an elective office made vacant by a patriarch being advanced to another position. 2 A final card is not sufficient for admission to membership. 3. A petition cannot be withdrawn after it has been reported upon by a committee. 4. The report of a committee is not equivalent to a ballot, and a patriarch admitted as a non-beneficiary member has the right to vote. Among other things recommended by the grand patriarch was a permanent mileage and per diem for representatives, and that the grand body define the juris-

diction of the subordinate encampments. The report of B. F. Foster, grand scribe, was brief. It showed that during the year 694 patriarchs in need, besides the families of widows, were relieved. The total amount spent in relieving the poor was \$10,987.02, of which \$2,338 was for burying the dead. There are now, according to the report, 138 effective encampments, with a total membership of 7,195. Of this number, 1,998 are past chief patriarchs, and 1,380 past high priests. The financial statement makes the following showing:

Resources of encampments.....\$74,576.71 11 Number of weeks' sickness for which 3,840 benefits have been paid Paid for relief of patriarchs. \$8,496.57 Paid for the relief of widowed Paid for burying the dead.... 2,280.00 Paid for other charitable purposes...... 217.55

Total for relief and charity \$10,987.02 Total expenses, including relief 21,324.44 The receipts from all sources were \$2.182.48, and there is now \$4,476.29 in the treasury. In conclusion the grand secretary says the financial condition of the order was never better. The report of the grand treasurer, Theo. P.

Haughey, showed that the total assets are \$8,-926.29, of which \$4,476.29 is in cash, and the balance consists in shares in the Grand Lodge Hall stock. There were additional reports from C. B. Cooper and A. S. Milice, grand representatives to the Supreme Lodge, and John W. Mc-Quiddy, grand instructor, all of which were referred to the various committees. The ratio of representation to the encamp-

ment came up for discussion at the afternoon session. It was decided that each encampment should have one and when the membership reached one hundred, two, and when over one hundred, three representatives. A petition was received from the Willis Wright Encampment, of Frankfort, asking that the name of Grand Encampment be changed to Thomas Underwood Encampment. The grand patriarch was authorized to approve the change. The exemplification of the unwritten work was given by Grand Instructor McQuiddy and J. B. Kenner. This was followed by the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

Grand Patrisrch-A. C. Daily, Lebanon. Grand High Priest-Lawrence Gates, Angola. Grand Senior Warden-Samuel P. Stroup, Waldron. Grand Junior Warden-J. W. Cooper, Kokomo. Grand Secretary-B. F. Foster, Indianapolis. Grand Treasurer-Theodore P. Haughey, Indianap-

Representative to Sovereign Grand Lodge for two years-J. B. Kenner, Huntington. The officers were installed, after which a resolution was introduced instructing the representatives to the Sovereign Grand Lodge to vote against the admission of youths into the order at the age of eighteen. The resolution was voted down by an almost unanimous vote.

The Grand Loage.

The fifty-second semi-annual session of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. that begins in Oddfellows' Hall this morning, at 10 o'clock, will probably last two days. The lodge will bring to the city several hundred members of the order from all parts of the State. The delegates began arriving last evening and the indi cations are that the attendance will be unusually large. The grand officers are as follows: Grand Master-L. T. Michener, Indianapolis. Deputy Grand Master-J. E. C. F. Harper, Madi-

Grand Warden-C. C. Binkley, Richmond. Grand Secretary-B. F. Foster, Indianapolis. Grand Treasurer-Theo. P. Haughey, Indianapolis. G. Rep. S. G. L., I. O. O. F .- John F. Wildman,

G. Rep. S. G. L., I. O. O. F .- J. B. Kenner, Hunt-Grand Chaplain-W. Y. Monroe, Franklin. Grand Marshal-Geo. W. Sowerwine, Wilkinson. Grand Conductor-Benj, Franklin, Indianapolis. Grand Guardian-D. E. McCullum, Leavenworth.

Grand Herald-John T. Leach, Fort Wayne. To-day's session will be given up to hearing and receiving the reports of the officers. Indianapolis Lodge will this evening exemplify the various degrees for the benefit of the representatives to the Grand Lodge at its hall on Virginia avenue.

Skunk Culture.

Huntington Herald. The latest thing out in the way of a business venture, is skunk-culture, if it may be so styled. At first it has the appearance of a joke, but it is nothing of the kind, as may be seen further

Having heard that something of the kind existed in this vicinity, the reporter set about to investigate the matter, and, although skeptical at first, soon found there was "some-The owner and proprietor of this skunk ranch

s Joseph Lininger, residing two and a balf miles north of this city, on the Mishler road. In an interview with him he said that the way he came to give such a thing any attention was a knowledge that a man in Tennessee has successfully conducted such an enterprise for several years and become rich as a result. The skunk is an animal easily raised and is quite valuable for its oil and fur. The skin is worth from seventy-five cents to a dollar and a balf and the yield of oil is about the same value. They have from six to ten young at a time, and breed several times in a season, the same as rabbits. Mr. Lininger established his "skunkery" in the spring with only a few animals, and now, in so short a time, there are fifty in the corral. "I set out," said he, "to raise five hundred before slaughtering any, and at the present rate it will not be long before that number is realized." "How about the odor!" we asked. "None whatever; you can go right to the corral and I defy you to tell by the odor that there is a skunk in the neighborhood." It seems that they never eject the scrid and offensive fluid except as a means of defense, and if not molested there is no danger. "Besides." said he, "it is an easy matter, when kittens, to remove from them the glands containing the offensive ecretions and thus disarm them for

Cruelty to Animals.

Philadelphia Record. Mrs. De Pink-Dear me! What has happened to Fido! Hear him how!! Mr. De Pink-Poor dog! He must have caught a glimpse of you with your hair to curl papers.



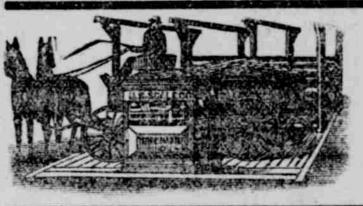
There are many reasons why they are the best. They represent all that is progressive in the art of stove making. They are rich in design, and perfect in operation. They never get out of order. They give a uniform heat, and their baking is perfection. In short, the Gariand goods are absolutely the very best that can be produced for the money. More have been bought this year than ever before in the history of a single season.

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POLYANDRY IN THIBET.

A Country Where a Woman May Have Anywhere from Two to Six Husbands.

London Telegraph. The most curious of the many remarkable

customs of the country with which our latest war brought us in contact is polyandry. When Warren Hastings sent his first envoy to Thibet, more than a century ago, he specially mentioned this custom of the people as one on which he desired information, and since that time it has attracted the attention of all travelers who have come in contact with Thibetan social life. One of the most recent writers on the subject is the late Mr. Andrew Wilson, who, during his wanderings among the western Himalayas, entered Thibet at Shipki, and who devotes a chapter of his work, "The Abode of Snow," to Thibetan polyandry. Polyandry is that species of polygamy in which the wife has more husbands than one, and it prevails wherever the Thibetan language is spoken, even in districts on the Indian side of the mountains.

Polyandry is found in many other places, such as the interior of Ceylon, among the Todas and Nairs of southern India, the Iroquois and the aboriginal Tasmanians: but Thibetan polyandry has the peculiarity that the husbands are all brothers, or, at the least, very nearly related, so that the woman becomes the wife of a whole family. It does not appear to be any way connected with the Thibetan religion, but to owe its existence to the poverty of the country and the desire to limit the population. It is practiced by all classes of the population, rich and poor, and is only superseded by polygamy, or multiplicy of wives, where the people have been much in contact with Hindoos and Mohammedans. Turner, the second of Warren Hastings's envoys to Thibet, says that the number of hus-Lumbo, the residence of the Teshu Lama, he has known a family of five brothers living happily with one wife, and he thinks this probably

is the practical limit. Mr. Wilson met a case in which one woman was married to six brothers, one of whom was quite a boy; but he thinks in most cases there are only two husbands, not because five or six were objectionable, but because families with more than two brothers are not common. He attributes the fact that the system works peacefully to the calm and unimpassioned temperament of the people, who subordinate all interests to those of the family. The children are regarded as scions of the house rather than of any individual member of it; all the husbands are treated as the fathers of the children, and there is no noticeable difference in the relation of a child to the different fathers. The surplus women left by the system are provided for in Lama numeries, where they learn to read and copy the Thibetan Scriptures and to engage in religious services. The choice of a wife for the family is the right of the elder brother, and the contract he makes involves marriage contracts with all the other brothers.

The system is said to have existed in Thibet since prehistoric times, so that its origin is lost in autquity. It has been suggested that it arose in a state of society where men were forced to be away from home for long periods, and where the duty of protecting the family would fall on the brothers in turn. The notable end which it serves is that it restricts population in regions where emigration is difficult and where the means of subsistence cannot be easily increased. Moravian missionary settled on the borders of Thibot defended the system to Mr. Wilson, not as a good thing in the abstract, or one to be tolerated among Christians, but as good for the heathen in so sterile a country, where an increasing population would provoke eternal warfare or eternal want, and Capt. Turner says that "the influence of this custom on the manners of the people, as far as I could trace, has not been unfavorable. * * * To the privileges of unbounded liberty the wife here adds the character of mistress of the family and companion of her husbands." On the other hand, it struck Mr. Wilson that so many husbands meant for the women only so many more masters and so much more toil and trouble.

Two Humorists Pictured.

Washington Post. Bill Nye and James Whitcomb Riley sat whiling away the time in parlor No. 102 of Willard's last evening. Mr. Nye took his ease on a sofa with a pillow on one end of it, while Mr. Riley sat at a table and scribbled on various bits of paper. Mr. Nye wore a black skull cap, to protect the clean bald head that has grown familiar to the public through the clever caricatures of Mr. McDougall, the artist of the New York World. A joke passed now and then. Mr. Nye spoke of something passing away like a snow in April, "or," interrupted Mr. Riley, "like a snowflake on the river." Both these great men wear glasses, and both have clean-shaven faces, Mr. Riley having the advantage in hair on his head, of which, however, he bas Mr. Nye is none to spare. taller, more muscular, more stalwart man than Mr. Riley, but there might be a dispute as to whether he is handsomer. There is between them an unexpected coutrast: Mr. 1 morist by expression, while Mr. Riley deals largely in pathos, but in the ordinary, every-day experiences of life, Mr. Nye is generally very quiet and serious, while Mr. Riley is constantly saying semething funny. Mr. Nye has the honor of a personal acquaintance with President Cleveland, while Mr. Riley rejoices in the fact that he has long been a personal friend of Gen. Harrison. Both gentlemen are getting rich. Mr. Nye receive. about \$150 a week for his letter and at least \$300 for his services on the plat-

form, making \$450 a week, or at the rate of \$25,000 a year. Mr. Riley's income is not much less. They ought indeed to be a happy pair.

McKinley Talks a Little Politics.

Interview in Pittsburg Distatch. If the Republicans shape their policy properly the election of Harrison means another long lease of power. If we hadn't won this time, don't know when we should have succeeded. hardly think there will be any necessity to hold an extra session of Congress to admit Western Territories. I believe that when the truth is known the House will be Republican with a majority ranging from five to ten. Yes, I know I am mentioned for the speakership and the chairmanship of the ways and means committee, but I don't know what the House will do. There are other members besides myself, and further, a Speaker will not be elected for another year. It is a long way off, and I haven't thought about either position.

I hold that the tariff should be adjusted every five years. The Republicans will do that as soon as they can. No one knows whether the Senate tariff bill will be passed or not. It wouldn't be in line with the Democratic policy. I suppose every Democratic Congressman that voted for the Mills bills feels that he has been vindi-

General Harrison is an able, level-headed man, and will make a model President, I agticipate good times during his administration.

The Blacks in the South.

Chicago Tribune. White men or Indians situated as the Southern negroes are would make the rivers of the South run red before they would submit to the usurpations and wrongs which the blacks passively endure. Oppressed by generations of slavery the negroes are non-combatants. They will not shoot and burn for their rights. They lack even the combativeness found in the women of the races long accustomed to freedom. Women of the white race, if systematically defrauded and denied their rights, would at least raise a "great commotion"-would at least scream, pull hair, and wield broomsticks, while the more daring might employ deadly weapons. But the negroes will not fight except in association with and under the leadership of white men. Wherever there is a considerable proportion of white Republicans ready to fight, if necessary, for a free ballot and a fair count, the negroes can and do vote and have their ballots fairly counted; but if left to themselves they are helpless even where they are in a vast majority. In what manner can outside federal power be brought to bear to secure the rights of the negroes in States where they cannot act in association with or under the

Nitro-Glycerine as Medicine,

leadership of white men! That is the great

Oil City Derrick. "Do you know that nitro-glycerine blds fair to become an important remety for diseases of the kidneys, and for some time past has been experimentally tried in cases of Bright's disease? According to the formula it is prepared in alcohol in the proportion of one per cent. in a tablet form, one of these containing the hundredth part of a grain. The results so far are very encouraging. It is called trinitrin, and is nitro-glycerine of a pure quality, possessing at first all the explosive powers of that article. This last is removed by its mixture with alconol, and the tablet is formed of sugar. milk or other inert substances. There is a patient who has Bright's disease now under treatment at the Jefferson Medical University at Philadelphia, upon whom the dose has been gradually increased until at the present time he is taking four doses of twenty grains each, per day, and so far the action upon the circulation and the kidneys gives the doctors high hopes of

Third Party Prospects. Philadelphia American

The success of the Republicans is a sore blow to the third party. It shares in the defeat of the Democrate, for even its leaders know that they have not the smallest hope of getting that party out of its alliance with the liquor interest. And with the great probability that the Republican party has come back to stay, the chances of a national success for the Prohibitionists vanish into the dim distance. The party takes its place beside the Greenbackers and other defunct organizations, which also ran about for several elections after their brains had been knocked out, but gave up the ghost at last. So we may expect to see a Prohibitionist ticket in the field for one or two more elections.

More than a Centenarian.

Onancock (Va. | Special. The oldest man in this State, and perhaps in the United States is dead. His name was Capt. John Spence, of Accomac county, and he was 112 years of age. He was born in 1776, and voted in every presidential election since his twenty-fourth birthday, his first vote being cast for Thomas Jefferson in 1800.

Captain Spence was every inch a sailor, and never tired teiling of hardships and miraculous escapes. He was never sick enough to require the services of a physician, and died of extreme old age.

An Argoment in Its Favor.

Philadelphia Fress. The interstate bill as it is, will have the strongest sort of support in Congress if it once comes to be understood that the railroads dislike ats working because it leads to low rates.